

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publishers.
Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenues.Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.
By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month, 40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4.
Single copies, 2 cents; Daily, 5 cents Sunday.The Kansas City Weekly Journal.
Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Business Office, 250; Editorial rooms, 812; Kansas City, Kas., W. 22.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1220 Tribune Temple, Chicago, and 31-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Thursday.
Washington, May 4.—For Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Kansas: Threatening weather and rain; northerly winds.
For Nebraska: Rain; northerly winds.
For Missouri: Rain; northerly winds.SPAIN'S NAVAL CONCENTRATION.
If it is true that the Cape Verde squadron has joined the Cadiz fleet and that scattering ships have been ordered to the same port, Spain's naval plan is pretty clearly defined.

The Spanish government, driven to desperation by the defeat at Manila and harassed by the revolutionists at home, may be about to hazard its cause upon one great enterprise—the sending of its whole navy to our coast.

The combined strength of the Spanish navy would be very formidable. Starting westward, with its destination problematical, the menace of such a fleet would be serious enough to cause considerable apprehension. The worst fate that could meet this veritable armada would be an encounter with a like combination of our naval forces, but such a combination on our part would hardly be possible with a long coast line to defend and with no knowledge of the plans of the Spanish fleet.

If it is the purpose of Spain to send her ships to this side of the Atlantic, she will certainly mass her strength for the undertaking. The people of Spain, or a large majority of them at least, would have confidence in the invincibility of such a concentration of their sea power. And even among those who would regard such a venture as extremely hazardous, it would occur that much damage might be done to a part of our ships or to some of our ports before we could present formidable opposition.

On the other hand, it is almost impossible that the fleet should be able to avoid both our North Atlantic and flying squadrons, and if it should encounter both of them, it would surely be doomed. At any rate, if Spain sends over a really powerful fleet there will be the greatest naval battle in the history of the seas.

The danger of revolution, however, is likely to deter the Spanish government from risking its whole navy in one hazard. The effect monarchy is beset by foes within as well as by enemies without. The plans of to-day may be modified by the events of to-morrow. Spain is incapable of formulating a war plan with any degree of certainty that it can be carried out.

NOT SEA FIGHTERS.

A day or so since a brace of Madrid dispatches appeared side by side in the newspapers. One of them asserted that Admiral Dewey had thrown bombs filled with petroleum into the houses at Manila, thus causing a great conflagration, and the other related that the Spanish ministry expressed profound surprise at the admiral's decisive victory.

It was at once denied by the navy department at Washington that petroleum bombs had been fired, though this denial was scarcely necessary. It is the height of absurdity to suppose that the ammunition carried by warships includes shells loaded with oil. In the first place, shells loaded in the ordinary manner, with powder or some other dry explosive, would be much more likely to scatter fire. Indeed, it would probably be impossible to devise a greater incendiary than one of the regulation shells when it bursts in the vicinity of combustible material. In the second place, the American navy is not in the habit of violating the accepted usages of honorable warfare. These charges forbid an assailant to destroy public or private property unless such destruction is demanded by military necessity. In cases of bombardment all needful measures must be taken to spare churches, hospitals, public buildings other than forts and arsenals, stores, residences and docks. It must not be supposed that Admiral Dewey set out to destroy Manila by fire. If it will develop that a portion of the city went up in conflagration, it is also sure to develop that the fire was an unavoidable incident in subduing the armed forces of the Spanish and that it was not started ruthlessly.

The second of these dispatches is calculated to provoke a smile among those who are familiar with the history of Spanish naval operations. The profound surprise expressed by the Spanish ministry had won for it has been a century or two since Spain gained a battle at sea. When she wished to inspire her youth by tales of national glory and heroism she is compelled to go back as far as 1571, when, under Don John, of Austria, the Spanish fleets destroyed the Turkish squadrons in the Gulf of Lepanto. Even then she was assisted by the fleets of Venice, and her ships more than doubled in numbers those of the Turks.

Since that day Spain has never gained an important naval victory. At one time and another during the three and one-half centuries which have since elapsed she has met the fleets of England, France, Holland, Italy, the Netherlands, and half a dozen South American countries, and on every occasion she lost the decisive battle. There were isolated instances of a Spanish ship whipping an enemy, but on the whole, in every war she was vanquished in the naval engagements.

It did not take long for the Spaniards to lose the prestige they had gained at Lepanto. It was but seventeen years later when King Philip started his armada to conquer England, and the overwhelming defeat met by the Spaniards at the hands of a far smaller British force is part of very familiar history. Time and again Spain tried to whip England away from Gibraltar, but every time she met defeat. When in 1895 was fought the battle of

Trafalgar, the English Nelson made about as short work of the ships of Spain as Dewey did at Manila.

While fighting against the revolting colonies in South America the work of the Spanish fleet was most contemptible. Its greatest achievements were the bombardment of defenseless cities. After destroying Valparaiso, which had hardly a gun, Nuñez, the Spanish admiral, ran away from a smaller fleet like a coward. Before him came Admiral Perce, who committed suicide after being defeated by the inferior naval forces of the Chileans and Peruvians.

And this is the bragging nation that professes profound surprise that the Americans were able to win at Manila! Among people familiar with history it is a matter of considerable wonder that the Spaniards remained at Manila long enough to be whipped. Why did they not run away is probably accounted for by the fact that there was no one to go. By abandoning their ships, leaving their ships and sailing them on fire, however, they played the poltroon as far as their opportunities would permit and showed that there had been no increase in Spanish courage since the days when the Spanish admiral almost deserted Spain's brave ally, France, at the battle of Trafalgar.

SPAIN AND THE ADJECTIVE HABIT.

The cause of Spanish degeneracy is much discussed just now, and many are the explanations. It is due, it is said, in turn to the apathy, the laziness, the love of bull fighting, the climate, the industrial situation, and the national fondness for fried onions. There is another cause, however, which has not been emphasized as its importance deserves. This is the adjective habit. Spanish literature and Spanish colloquialisms fairly reek with adjectives. Searching for a noun in the average Spanish sentence is like hunting for an oyster in boarding house soup.

Now an adjective is in theory an honored part of speech, a characterization of an object's qualities. In practice, however, it loses objectivity. It mirrors rather the user's personal opinions about things than the things themselves; in extreme cases it becomes rhapsodic and hysterical. It is the vehicle of gush, prejudice and cant, and is much affected by boarding school girls, patent medicine men, free silver orators and irresponsible people generally.

In the Spanish sentence the adjective holds the supreme place. The facts are secondary. The primary thing is what the distinguished and honorable speaker thought about them. The color of Spanish rhetoric is wonderful; the form of Spanish facts is fearful. The greatest book in all Spanish literature, "Don Quixote," is but an immortal satire on the mock heroic habit of the adjective loving Spanish mind.

Manufacturers of contemporary American literature should take notice and warning. The adjective habit is growing upon us. It may be less picturesque to stick to the good thing, but it is safer. It would be a good thing for unborn millions if our mystical red and purple and yellow literary backs would give "atmosphere" a much needed rest, and go out and dig up some facts.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The address of Hon. Benjamin Harrison to the Indiana volunteers was thoroughly characteristic of this distinguished statesman. It was full of dignified patriotism and free from irritating illusions. It was superbly American. Like his other brief utterances touching the Spanish-American crisis, it breathed the modesty of the private citizen, even while it was instinct with the wisdom of the statesman. In all General Harrison has said relating to the present administration, he has been scrupulously mindful of the rights of those responsible for the affairs of state. His address before the Lincoln Club of Chicago was one of the most able, courageous and timely statements made by a public man in this country in many years. Without sacrificing the modesty that becomes the retired officer, General Harrison has saved himself from the obscurity that has come upon some of his predecessors after their retirement to private life, and he has kept fresh in the public mind a remembrance of the statesmanship that distinguished his administration.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

It is not remarkable that a woman should think of her husband's possible second wife and vice versa, or that a man's second wife should think strange thoughts of his first wife and vice versa. But it is a queer notion that a first wife should think of writing a message to her husband's second wife, to be read after that lady is duly installed. The notion is not so strange that Mr. Brander Matthews might not have thought about it in New York and Mr. W. A. White in Kansas, quite independently. The fact is that Mr. Matthews' story in the May Cosmopolitan has a strong resemblance to White's story, "That's for Remembrance," published two years ago. But we don't so much care whether Mr. Matthews had an attack of unconscious imitation as for the fact that Mr. White's story is in most respects more artistic and touching than that of the New York literature.

Mr. Zangwill insinuates that the English magazines are very willing to print and the critics to discuss the productions of Oscar Wilde even while they taboo his name or spit upon it. It seems that Mr. Wilde has been grinding some copy out of his prison experiences, and though it "suffers from both religious and literary insincerity," Mr. Zangwill ventures the opinion that "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" will "add some lines to English poetry." If Mr. Wilde had written some religiously sincere lines, we should not care whether Mr. Wilde wrote them or who; but if Mr. Wilde wrote them, and in addition they will, we shall vote against their being "added to English poetry."

The Cosmopolitan university continues to enroll people, and already has a larger enrollment than all the first-grade universities in America combined. It is to be hoped that the latter institutions will observe from this that a large enrollment is a vain thing and cease a little their foolish endeavor to show the world the quality of their culture by the number of noses they can count. The faculty has not kept pace with the number of students, and according to the list as published each member of it will have to take charge of something over 1,400 students. The fact that in other colleges of high standing there are about twenty students to each instructor only indicates the superiority of the Cosmopolitan force. We have not heard of any of the gentlemen who are published

as having charge of the departments, but there doubtless are people who have.

Mr. Wyckoff continues in the May Scribner's his masquerade "Among the Workers." The study of work hunting in Chicago is interesting, and brings out many facts worthy of note. But the author continues to maintain his irritating assumption of being in precisely the same position as the men who were in actual need. So far as his thoughts are sympathetic, they are good; as soon as he attempts to pretend that he is one of the army of the unemployed and to act on that assumption, the result shows the insincerity of his position. In putting under police inspection for the benefit of two "slummers" Mr. Wyckoff undertook to mystify the officer, according to his account, by speaking in four or five different languages. On his uttering a verse from Genesis in the original Hebrew, the officer immediately decided that he was a "sheeny." Bright officer, to recognize the sound of ancient Hebrew and connect it with modern Hebrew jargon!

Cornell university will enter on its books the sum of \$50,000 to the credit of spite. Spite seldom does anybody any good. But when Mr. Oliver H. Payne got mad at Chancellor McCracken of New York university because Mr. McCracken wanted to show that gentleman that there were other universities in the world, and the nearest at hand was Cornell, which accordingly gets the next sum above mentioned as a nestegg for a medical school. You can't buy much of a medical school in these days for \$50,000, but Cornell probably has some idle incubators with which she can hatch a full-fledged medical college out of that nestegg in the course of a year or two. And Chancellor McCracken is yet to hear from.

G. C. Clemens occupies a column in the Topeka Capital in an attempt to show that the Mennonites and Quakers are exempt from going to war by reason of a clause in the Kansas constitution. It is a little singular that Mr. Clemens, who is a member of the Mennonite church and intelligence ascribed to Mr. Clemens should not know that the United States has reserved the right to call every able bodied citizen into the service of the common defense, and that the Kansas constitution has nothing to do with it. It would be a remarkable condition of affairs, indeed, if a man could exempt himself from defending his country by proclaiming that he did not think warfare was right. Clemens is a Quaker, and besides had religious scruples from service in the state militia, but that is the limit of any state's authority. In the meantime those who wish to become absolutely insured against being called to the nation's army need only enlist in the Kansas national guard—leastwise during the incumbency of the present Populist state administration.

KANSAS TOPICS.

That Mr. Titterton, who took a bride in Osage county, will find that matrimony is no laughing matter.

A White Cloud young woman threw water on her lover because he played the Spanish fandango beneath her window.

Come to think of it, it will never do for Governor Leedy to go to war. There will be nobody left to build that North & South railroad.

Fort Scott is knocking at the door of fame. She has a citizen who went to school to Commodore Dewey at Heidelberg, Germany.

It cannot be said that the lot of the Kansas volunteer is entirely without compensation. Every company that arrives in Topeka is permitted to walk by the state house and take a look at Governor Leedy, who comes out and smells his chest and bows.

John Gonzales is the name of the advance agent for a touring company touring in Kansas. He is a fullblood Spaniard, but he keeps himself safe by telling the local editor in each town: "I am Spanish, but I think we need a whaling."

And now Alma tiptoes down the echoing corridors of glory with the documents to show that she has a husband and a new man, burning with patriotic fervor, and unlimited zeal for Cuba, dear Cuba, the gem of the Antilles! Oh, Cuba, thou who art most divine, in whose bosom rankles the spirit of tyrants, where have I not liberty can reside and peace be found, thou shalt be free! The trocha is crossed, the die is cast, and Spain shall rule no more! I have enlisted!

Very few of the Populist papers in Kansas are now giving expression to disloyal utterances. They have been shamed into silence by the public sentiment which threatened disaster. This sentiment found expression at Girard the other day when the editor of the Appeal to Reason was run out of town by a mob because he had called the Populist American flag. There is still another Populist paper in Kansas which is conducting itself after a fashion that bodes ill to the republic.

The magnetic power of a Western Kansas statesman was never better displayed than when Hon. J. W. Brown, of Greeley county, went to Hutchinson and enlisted for the war. He did not know a single man in the company, but he made a patriotic speech which was received with enthusiasm, and the company unanimously elected him first lieutenant. Brown is an Irishman by birth, but spent fifteen years in Cuba and speaks Spanish like a native. Yesterday he had been elected to the legislature as a member of the Kansas legislature.

The Alma Enterprise relates that Deacon Fairfield went to Topeka the other day and while there thought it would be a neat thing to buy flags for all the children in the Sunday school. He bought a big bunch of flags and returned to Fairfield to find when the hour of distribution came around that on each flag the following was printed:

Remember the Maine.
The deacon said these were his private sentiments, but he didn't quite believe they would do for a Sunday school, so there was no distribution.

The Fort Scott Monitor says the Populists of Bourbon county have hit upon a new scheme for defeating the candidacy of declaring for or against prohibition. They will put a plank in their platform endorsing Paine's celery compound.

The avidity with which people in the small towns hunger after war news is pretty well exemplified in the following item from the White Cloud Globe: "There was almost a riot at the post office Sunday when the Kansas City papers came, somebody having stolen the twenty-five Journals between here and Atchison. Avery Newlin, who handles the papers, should induce any hand them out, but they were taken away from him by the crowd who forced their money on him. In the struggle the crowd ran against the bank of dirt north of the depot and several fell. The ones who did not get a paper said it was a shame, and the lucky ones only laughed."

The partnership between David Martin, E. C. Little and Attorney General Boyle has been dissolved and what was known as the state administration law firm no longer exists. Little and General Boyle withdrew from the Topeka office and Judge Martin will conduct it alone.

Balls Wagner is home from his visit to the Southern coast. He had letters of introduction to Commodore Schley and was permitted to visit and inspect all of the warships at Hampton Roads. He says the flying squadron can whip its weight in wildcats, and that is the extreme limit of the Kansas idea of good fighting.

It is a mistake to say that Governor Leedy was the only governor in the United States who ignored the national guards. The governor of Georgia also ignored them, and the officers of the guards and filled their places with political pets. And what makes this coincidence more striking is the fact that Populism was introduced to Kansas from Georgia, and that both of these governors were educated in the school of Polk and Livingston.

The commander at the mustering station at Topeka is making a great mistake in forcing the troops to sleep on the wet ground with insufficient bedding. His idea

is, of course, a toughened men, but there is no question as to its direction which is not for unnecessary exposure and discomfort. Giving a man rheumatism or pneumonia is a mighty poor way to toughen him. The troops are camping in the mud along the base of empty buildings in the fair grounds, and they should be quartered there during the wet weather. The theory of the regular army commanders is to take the best possible care of the health and comfort of the private soldiers. Because in the civil war the troops often had to be unprotected in the storms it seems to be the idea of the Topeka commander that his men will not be considered real soldiers unless they are put to wet hardship in sight. For several days there has not been a bed at Camp Leedy which was not damp and dangerous, and there is no good reason why the boys should not be transferred to the buildings.

A Central Kansas paper thinks it is very queer that five days should elapse without a report from the college. Tuesday, three years ago fifteen days elapsed before this same Central Kansas paper heard of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. If the battle of Manila had happened on the day Lincoln was shot, the paper would have heard of it inside of three or four months. The first telegraph line to the capital of Kansas did not open for business until November 15, 1865. The first telegraph line to Kansas was opened for business in January, 1859. Leavenworth and Atchison were connected with this line in the latter part of the same year, but St. Joe had to wait a year longer. It is a little singular that Mr. Leedy, who is a resident of that town, the Mail says, a somewhat remarkable incident was developed in the circumstances that he had not heard from his father in many years; that his father was an old ex-Confederate soldier. Dr. Robinson asked the name of his father. He replied, George B. Tryman. The doctor informed him that George B. Tryman was an inmate of the Nevada asylum, and further conversation established the fact that the missing father of John Tryman had been found. The doctor said that his father was a man of great mental disorder, and besides his mental disorder was afflicted with blindness.

A Carthage man who has just returned from Jefferson City tells the Press that affairs at the adjutant general's office are in a very bad way. He says that the adjutant general is a man of no military experience and is among the most clamorous. Political wires are being worked for all they are worth, and the adjutant general is a man of no military experience and is among the most clamorous. Political wires are being worked for all they are worth, and the adjutant general is a man of no military experience and is among the most clamorous.

The Trenton Republican prints an interesting letter from Arthur Sibbit, a young man who started from his home in the state of New Jersey some months ago and had got as far as Lake Togoah, British North-west Territory, when he wrote, March 31. Some extracts are herewith given: "Some very handsome restrictions have been placed upon the miners of this territory. We have to pay \$4 for the privilege of cutting and whipsawing 500 feet of lumber to build our boat—just saw mill price for the lumber in Missouri. Every miner who has any assurance of having a good prospect has to pay \$10 per year for a miner's license, the consumer also in most cases up here has to pay the tariff, but to is not very high rates, ranging from 20 to 35 per cent ad valorem, valued at Seattle prices. While the rates are high, the duties on the trails are fast breaking up and in a short time all goods brought over the passes will have to be packed most of the way. This condition with the 1,000-pound grub requirement, practically prohibits any one from getting in with less than \$500 in money, unless he wants to work all summer to get in. This is a rather high priced country. A \$10 pair of boots looks extravagant. I paid that for a pair of high-top rubber boots to meet the demands of the next day I made a sled and sold it for \$10. Rather good wages for a scrub carpenter like me. When we left there we were a little short on hay and tried to buy some, but could not get any. The horses were on 30 cents per pound, or at the rate of \$600 per ton. It costs \$50 at Skaguay. The old Corona that we started here on and left hanging on the rocks, I see by the papers has been raised and floated back to Victoria, where, I hear, the goods on board were sold at auction to pay the wrecking company for picking up the boat and we fellows who owned the goods will just have to whistle. The company, of course, is supposed to be responsible, but where the corporations own the government and courts, what can a fellow do but let them measure his medicine, but his eyes and take it down. I had about \$100 in my money and clothing either laid there and rotted or was sold to the wrecking company. Some people think it is a sin to cuss a corporation, but the fellows out here who have had dealings with steamship companies don't think that way. The railroad men get on just as well with them. "The big game of the season, the government relief expedition, has been abandoned and a large amount of stuff is now for sale, and I suppose a lot of fellows have made a big harvest out of it. That is about all that we have done, as they never even got as far as the summit of Chilkoot pass, and as for the starvation part there is no more need of a relief expedition into the Klondike than there is of a New York city relief expedition for they might find some people starving there, and every one who comes out makes fun of starvation in the Klondike. This is not much of a game country. There are a few game birds and a few muskrats, but the few pelts, while in Seattle we were told the fellow who went back bought a new hammerless shotgun. The other day I started to put it together, got tangled and worked about a day to study out the mechanism. Finally I succeeded, loaded up and proceeded forth, scared up a cottontail, waded snow knee deep and tracked him until I was tired and gave him up. Being bent on having some fresh meat, I went back to camp took a cup of sugar and went back to an Indian camp and traded it for a mess of caribou steak."

A Summary of Progress.
From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is not easy for the average citizen to realize that this is only the second week of the war. He and she have endured a distressing and nervous system, during the weeks leading up to the formal inauguration of conflict, until most of us have been ready to echo the remark of the good woman who laid down her newspaper with a weary air and sighed, "How this thing drags!" We forget the long, stern, weary years over which the civil war dragged its bloody and desolating length, and are ready to make the most unthinking and impossible demands for instant victory.

The amateur critics are like irresponsible children thrown into the midst of serious responsibilities. Not so those in authority. They are dealing with a large problem, a large war. There is money to be made, the haste may be necessary because we are not prepared for war, but there is mighty progress as well.

Our preparations have culminated in results. They are magnified by the entire population of the country, by the president, has been met fourfold. Citizens in bands of thousands are protesting because

the government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

a patriotic American official who would have done a great deal for the country. He is organizing a company in his town and will leave his office in charge of deputies while he leads his brave Clinton county boys to the front as a part of Colonel Corby's Fourth Regiment.

Although the graduating class numbered but four the commencement exercises at George R. Smith college, Sedalia, Tuesday, are conceded to have been the most interesting and satisfactory in the institution's history. Wednesday afternoon special services were held in honor of the founder of the college, General George R. Smith.

The Jefferson City people, according to the St. Louis Republic, claim to have assurances that in the event Colonel John T. Crisp, of Jackson, is returned to the legislature he will introduce a bill to have the capital building reconstructed. Next will come the landing of United States troops. The purpose is to make entrance with a force strong enough to hold a fortified camp and open communication with the insurgents. The way has been prepared for that, and if the enterprise be accomplished successfully, all the world will see that real progress is being made. Food and guns for the insurgents will accompany the demonstration.

All this without regard to our magnificent victory in the Philippines. The most impatient ought to be satisfied with the progress made. This war is being waged with vigor, energy and success.

Colonel Dick Dalton is said to be devoting his whole time to fruitfulness, on his Ralls county farm, and apparently to have abandoned the idea of attempting to break into politics by way of a chance for the legislative nomination. He is said to be handsomely paid, but he is believed to have convinced himself that he would be unable to raise anything but Mrs. Leedy's speciality if he entered the political arena again.

Dr. Robinson, superintendent of the state insane asylum at Nevada, made a visit to Windsor recently, and in the course of a chance conversation with John Tryman, a resident of that town, the Mail says, a somewhat remarkable incident was developed. The doctor informed him that he had not heard from his father in many years; that his father was an old ex-Confederate soldier. Dr. Robinson asked the name of his father. He replied, George B. Tryman. The doctor informed him that George B. Tryman was an inmate of the Nevada asylum, and further conversation established the fact that the missing father of John Tryman had been found. The doctor said that his father was a man of great mental disorder, and besides his mental disorder was afflicted with blindness.

A Carthage man who has just returned from Jefferson City tells the Press that affairs at the adjutant general's office are in a very bad way. He says that the adjutant general is a man of no military experience and is among the most clamorous. Political wires are being worked for all they are worth, and the adjutant general is a man of no military experience and is among the most clamorous.

The Trenton Republican prints an interesting letter from Arthur Sibbit, a young man who started from his home in the state of New Jersey some months ago and had got as far as Lake Togoah, British North-west Territory, when he wrote, March 31. Some extracts are herewith given: "Some very handsome restrictions have been placed upon the miners of this territory. We have to pay \$4 for the privilege of cutting and whipsawing 500 feet of lumber to build our boat—just saw mill price for the lumber in Missouri. Every miner who has any assurance of having a good prospect has to pay \$10 per year for a miner's license, the consumer also in most cases up here has to pay the tariff, but to is not very high rates, ranging from 20 to 35 per cent ad valorem, valued at Seattle prices. While the rates are high, the duties on the trails are fast breaking up and in a short time all goods brought over the passes will have to be packed most of the way. This condition with the 1,000-pound grub requirement, practically prohibits any one from getting in with less than \$500 in money, unless he wants to work all summer to get in. This is a rather high priced country. A \$10 pair of boots looks extravagant. I paid that for a pair of high-top rubber boots to meet the demands of the next day I made a sled and sold it for \$10. Rather good wages for a scrub carpenter like me. When we left there we were a little short on hay and tried to buy some, but could not get any. The horses were on 30 cents per pound, or at the rate of \$600 per ton. It costs \$50 at Skaguay. The old Corona that we started here on and left hanging on the rocks, I see by the papers has been raised and floated back to Victoria, where, I hear, the goods on board were sold at auction to pay the wrecking company for picking up the boat and we fellows who owned the goods will just have to whistle. The company, of course, is supposed to be responsible, but where the corporations own the government and courts, what can a fellow do but let them measure his medicine, but his eyes and take it down. I had about \$100 in my money and clothing either laid there and rotted or was sold to the wrecking company. Some people think it is a sin to cuss a corporation, but the fellows out here who have had dealings with steamship companies don't think that way. The railroad men get on just as well with them. "The big game of the season, the government relief expedition, has been abandoned and a large amount of stuff is now for sale, and I suppose a lot of fellows have made a big harvest out of it. That is about all that we have done, as they never even got as far as the summit of Chilkoot pass, and as for the starvation part there is no more need of a relief expedition into the Klondike than there is of a New York city relief expedition for they might find some people starving there, and every one who comes out makes fun of starvation in the Klondike. This is not much of a game country. There are a few game birds and a few muskrats, but the few pelts, while in Seattle we were told the fellow who went back bought a new hammerless shotgun. The other day I started to put it together, got tangled and worked about a day to study out the mechanism. Finally I succeeded, loaded up and proceeded forth, scared up a cottontail, waded snow knee deep and tracked him until I was tired and gave him up. Being bent on having some fresh meat, I went back to camp took a cup of sugar and went back to an Indian camp and traded it for a mess of caribou steak."

A Summary of Progress.
From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is not easy for the average citizen to realize that this is only the second week of the war. He and she have endured a distressing and nervous system, during the weeks leading up to the formal inauguration of conflict, until most of us have been ready to echo the remark of the good woman who laid down her newspaper with a weary air and sighed, "How this thing drags!" We forget the long, stern, weary years over which the civil war dragged its bloody and desolating length, and are ready to make the most unthinking and impossible demands for instant victory.

The amateur critics are like irresponsible children thrown into the midst of serious responsibilities. Not so those in authority. They are dealing with a large problem, a large war. There is money to be made, the haste may be necessary because we are not prepared for war, but there is mighty progress as well.

Our preparations have culminated in results. They are magnified by the entire population of the country, by the president, has been met fourfold. Citizens in bands of thousands are protesting because

the government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

the government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The government cannot employ them. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed. We have a fleet and a navy, and we are waiting for the fleet and the navy to be employed.

The